

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 8th, 1889.

We are glad to report a decided improvement in the sanitary condition of this city, notwithstanding the increased heat of the past week and the continued scarcity of water. Yellow fever has almost wholly disappeared, while the fatal cases from other fevers, principally of a malarial character, have been very largely reduced. It may be said that Rio de Janeiro has never known so general an epidemic of malarial fevers as during the past summer, and it is the common testimony of medical men that the percentage of fatal cases among them has been very small. It is possible, of course, that continued heat for another week or two will largely increase the death rate, but as we are now in April with a fair probability of occasional heavy rains, the chances are that no such increase will occur. We may feel assured, therefore, that the danger is over, and that the city will soon be ready to resume its customary routine of business and amusements. And it may also be assumed that the public officials will speedily forget the scare which aroused them to unwonted activity, and that the normal state of infinite apathy will soon possess them, leaving the improvements begun to be carried out when the next epidemic strikes them. The new water supply appears to have been an useless expenditure of money, for many districts of the city are complaining of a lack of water, while the new supply is running to waste at the storage reservoir because the mains can not bring it into the city. If all this be true, which we do not believe, then the minister of agriculture and his advisers were unparalleled fools for spending money on an additional supply before finding out if the mains could bring it into the city. It is more likely, however, that Engineer Bicalho of the public works bureau is playing fast and loose with the health and comfort of this population in order to gratify personal prejudices and satisfy private ends. In our opinion the government can not permit this shameful state of affairs to continue.

REGARDING the epidemics raging in Santos and Campinas, there is very little of a hopeful character to report. A slight decrease in the death rate is reported from Santos, but the mortality is still very high and new cases are constantly appearing. Then, too, the revival of the epidemic in Campinas shows that little hope can be built upon the fluctuations in the mortality returns from day to day. The sanitary conditions of the city are so bad and the

disease so general that very slight improvement can be expected as long as the heat continues and there is anything for the disease to feed upon. Cooler weather and continued rains will be necessary before Santos can expect any permanent relief. In Campinas the epidemic has increased to a frightful extent during the past week, the deaths rising to a maximum of 29 or 30 a day in a population now estimated at six to ten thousand. The normal population of Campinas is estimated at 18,000 to 20,000, but it is claimed by some that not over one-third of these have remained in the place. The city is built in a shallow basin, is laid out irregularly and possesses no proper drains and sewers. Once given a fair start in a city so badly located and so lacking in sanitary customs and works, an epidemic of yellow fever must clearly run its course. Men can not neglect every sanitary law for a term of years without incurring the penalty, and unhappily it is proving a serious one for the people of Campinas. Unfortunately, the penalty of human life is falling principally upon the poor who can not escape, while the rich, who are most to blame for the state of the city, are safely sheltered in the neighboring villages and plantations until the danger is over. It is to be noted that the authorities have sent medical commissions to assist the poor people of Campinas in their trouble, and also that private subscriptions are still pouring in liberally. A number of cases of fever have appeared during the week at Rio Claro, and sporadic cases are reported at São Paulo, Mogy-mirim and other interior towns. Other fevers, principally of a malarial character, have made their appearance in São Paulo, but happily no alarm has been excited.

In our last issue a brief reference was made to the desirability of modifying the handling of freight in this port through the medium of steamer piers and bonded warehouses. The difficulties experienced recently have probably aroused some inquiry among shippers as to an extension of the facilities now afforded in this port, and it would perhaps be well if this proposition were carefully considered at the same time. The objects being to handle freight with dispatch and cheapness, the steamship companies and merchants ought easily to agree upon the best measures and then combine to secure the necessary authorization. In our opinion, one of the first and best requisites for the improvement of shipping facilities in this port is the construction of steamship piers with bonded warehouses attached for the receipt and storage of merchandise. Now the importer is largely at the mercy of the lighter company and the custom house for the prompt receipt of his merchandise. That long and expensive delays are continually occurring everyone knows, and that there is no relief and no satisfaction for these losses is equally well known. So, too, in the shipment of products, the lack of lighters, laborers, and the obstacles encountered on shore in the transportation of freight, are continual causes of delay and loss. If, now, each steamship company had its own warehouse, everything might be ready for shipment in advance, the work of loading would be simplified, and expensive delays avoided. Perhaps the very best means for attaining this end would be for the government to take over the D. Pedro II docks, which are now more of an obstacle to shippers than a benefit, and then lease them to the packet companies. The customs inspection and fiscalization would not be increased in any respect, while, on the contrary, the facilities of the port to handle a large amount of freight would be greatly increased.

Jornal do Commercio, Sta. Catharina, 14th March.

A TRIP TO THE ANTÃO HILL, AT SANTA CATHARINA.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th we left home and commenced our journey to the hill. The ascent is steep and difficult, stony and covered with wild plants, abandoned by the hand of man to an extent that the whole length of the path is overgrown. Dripping with perspiration, and fatigued by the effort, we reached the summit, and then we viewed the most splendid and dazzling picture that could be presented to man's eyes; here and there, near and afar, our sight wandered over indescribable beauties; all created by the hand of God, none by that of man, to whom the Omnipotent had confided the cultivation of such surprising wonders.

The sun, with its intense March rays, gilded and kissed the immense extension of this splendid panorama. This was the day of its first salutation to these divinely privileged localities; and it was dressed in holiday apparel and appeared to caress with smiles the most beautiful nature ever granted to the possession of man. Mountains clothed with forests, far and near, raised their lofty summits as if desirous of saluting the immensity that extended to the infinite; the lower lands crossed by streams that quietly followed their courses towards the sea; the coves that decorate the arms of the enormous bay, from north to south, and thus furnishing the most coquettish and elegant effects; the houses, white under the sunlight, so tiny from that altitude; churches with their steeples, the hills and their buildings; the cemetery with its chapel and monuments; gardens, palm-trees, meadows; the strait between the island and the mainland, here and there dotted with residences; the capes, the warehouses, the wharves, the vessels lying in port the diminutive boats, some sailing, others moving by the hand of man, — all this formed such a combination that the dullest and most indifferent eye became fascinated by its stupendous loveliness and magnificence.

The day became more and more luminous, the sun advanced through immeasurable space with its brilliant face turned towards the earth filling the landscape with variegated colors; the atmosphere loaded with the intense heat of the powerful planet became sweltering and insupportable, recalling to us, absorbed by the majesty of the ravishing spectacle, that the time had arrived to depart from scenes so splendid in their unequalled grandness. We did so, and with difficulty descended the mountain, dazzled, but sad, because man had not known how to avail of and improve the so wonderful gifts granted him by God in his munificence, for the well-being of present and future generations, as if nature in its wealth had crushed man and had transformed him to an inactive, inert and foreign element!

(Concluded in our next.)

ANCHORING GROUNDS.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly insert in your valuable paper these few remarks of mine regarding the epidemic that has been the visitant of Rio for some time past, of which I sincerely hope we have seen the worst and trust is now passing from among us. My remarks principally relate to the vessels which unfortunately were ordered to the Gambôa to discharge their cargoes; and these, I may safely affirm, (with but few exceptions) have had a death rate to record, while the ships moored outside in the neighborhood of the measuring grounds, or in the space comprised between Fiscal Island and Enchadas, have comparatively no sickness to record.

Therefore I would respectfully suggest to the port authorities that during the time of an epidemic no vessel should be allowed to moor inside an imaginary line joining the island of Enchadas and Point Cajá, or not to bring Enchadas to the northward of east. There the vessels would lay comparatively in a safe place and free from the smells and contagion of the Gambôa.

I think it a very shortsighted policy for the authorities to allow vessels to moor in the Gambôa during an epidemic. There is the expense of a larger staff than would be needed if ships were kept free from the contagious district, and, further, the great expense it puts the hospitals to must need be taken into consideration likewise. The official reports, say for the last five weeks, must go to prove my statement about the policy of putting ships in the Gambôa at this time of year, for I think the authorities, if they will refer to them, will find that two-thirds of the vessels during that time have had to be taken out into the Quarantine after losing more or less of their crews with yellow fever; and this I maintain would in all probability not have occurred had the vessels been kept out of that district.

Take my own case. My ship was moored in the Gambôa on the 5th ult., all the crew in perfect health. On the 8th the first sickness occurred, the cause of it being not far to seek. The night previous, at low water, the wind came from out of the high bringing with it the vilest odour that it was ever my bad fortune to smell—so bad was it that we closed doors, windows, etc., to keep the stench out. It did not remain long, but unfortunately left its ill effects behind. On the 11th my ship had to be taken to the Quarantine, both mates down, two apprentices, the carpenter and one man. Four were taken to the yellow fever hospital; two of this number died, and since then I have had more or less sickness to contend against. My mate, carpenter and a seaman are yet in hospital. I may mention, by the way, the health authorities previous to ordering my vessel to Quarantine examined minutely my stores, water, accommodation, etc., and from what I could gather from their examination everything was perfectly satisfactory. Trusting that these few remarks may be the means of showing this shortsighted policy of the authorities and also of opening the eyes of the merchants to their own interests, viz.: that in keeping the death rate of ships' crews at the lowest minimum by trying to have the ships consigned to them at this time of the year moored within the limits I suggest, otherwise the rates of freight will go up to that pitch that it will make it almost impossible to trade during this season of the year, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN RUTTER,
Master of Br. ship *Prince Frederick*.

QUARANTINE.

Apropos of what we wrote on Saturday with reference to the arrangements for quarantine on Flores Island we find an echo in a letter to a contemporary relating an experience of quarantine on Martin Garcia Island.

"The Royal Mail steamer *Nova* arrived in the outer roads on Friday afternoon last. We were then told to be in readiness to proceed in the launch to the island, at six the next morning. The new arrivals to this republic soon learnt the Argentine policy of *pacencia* and *mañana* as the steamer did not fetch us till long after the appointed time. When we reached the island our baggage was placed in a large *galpón*. We proceeded to the quarantine hotel where we found the following notice placarded, being a specimen of English as she spoke on Martin Garcia. I will produce it verbatim:—"The passengers are prevented that the disinfection of their luggage will take place at 3 o'clock p.m. per consequent those luggages must be opened and covered with a cubertina on the place of which the machines of disinfection are ready. They are requested also not to go over the limit marked with that purpose."

All being weary after a trying day we went to bed early, but sleep was out of the question, the dormitory was a long barn partitioned off into about twenty bed-rooms a-side, in which the first and second-class passengers were placed; mosquitoes literally swarmed, and we all presented a sorry spectacle the next morning. It had been a stormy looking night, and at about midnight down came the rain and we then discovered to our cost the roof to be no utterly useless covering, the rain coming in everywhere and drenching the rooms and their contents. The majority now rushed forth carrying their bed clothes into the passage, where we utilized what few dry spots we could find and tried to sleep till the morning. In passing I may remark that the beds were made the next morning without the trouble being taken to dry the bed clothes, the laws of health in this quarantine island being so rigorously attended to! Our luggage fared badly too, as the roof of the galley leaked more if possible than that of the dormitory, many portmanteaux standing inches deep in water, with the result that many of their contents were damaged, and some utterly ruined. — Montevideo Express, March 17.

MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been favored, with the following classified table of the deaths occurring during the month of March, arranged according to the classification used in our issue of March 11th for the February mortality. A comparison with that table will show what increase in the various diseases has been caused by the intense heat.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	natives	foreigners	total
<i>Zymotic, or Blood diseases:</i>					
Yellow fever.....	252	90	89	22	349
Smallpox.....	3	3	1	4	11
Other varieties.....	477	250	414	43	780
<i>Constitutional:</i>					
Consumption.....	81	90	114	24	309
Other varieties.....	137	51	84	57	188
<i>Respiratory system:</i>					
Circulatory system.....	79	45	81	24	129
Heart diseases.....	139	39	88	26	198
Other varieties.....	19	8	9	4	27
<i>Digestive system:</i>					
Stomach diseases.....	112	7	96	19	134
Shit diseases.....	1	2	2	1	3
<i>Nervous system:</i>					
Paralysis.....	149	93	182	17	249
Peripneumonia.....	5	2	2	2	5
<i>Urinary system:</i>					
Miscellaneous:					
Still-births.....	50	21	73	—	73
Alcoholism.....	10	—	6	1	13
Old age.....	10	22	15	5	32
Hernia, strangulation.....	2	—	—	—	2
Teething.....	2	1	3	—	3
Congenital weakness.....	26	16	40	1	42
Unclassified.....	91	17	48	20	108
Accidents and injuries.....	7	1	6	—	8
Totals according to age:	1,657	843	1,405	280	2,155

CRUISE OF A DERELICT.

The New York Maritime Register of January 30th publishes the following:

A report received January 24th by the Hydrographer, Navy Department, from Stornoway (in the Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland) marks the completion of the long and erratic cruise of the derelict Amer. schr *W. L. White*, abandoned off Delaware Bay, March 13th, during the great "blizzard." All her crew were rescued, and the vessel, with masts and portions of her sails standing and ensign set, with union down, started off to the south-east before the north-west gale. Upon reaching the Gulf stream she turned away to the eastward, and commenced her long cruise toward Europe, directly in the track of the thousands of vessels engaged in transatlantic commerce, and now, after an interval of 10 months and 10 days, she has completed her voyage and lies stranded on the coast of Lewis Island, one of the Hebrides. Her track, as plotted on the pilot chart, is extremely interesting, illustrating as it goes the track followed by a derelict vessel under the combined and varying influence of the prevailing winds and currents, as well as the danger to commerce of such obstructions on the high seas—twenty six of which are shown on the pilot chart in their latest reported positions and every great ocean storm sails in the number.

The most notable feature about the track of the *W. L. White* is the remarkable zig-zag track she followed in mid-ocean between Lat. 44 and 51 N., Long. 33 and 44 W., from the beginning of May till the end of October. Previous to this time she followed a course about east-north-east at an average rate of about 32 miles a day, and subsequently she moved eastward and north-eastward 1,260 miles in 84 days (an average of 15 miles a day), but during this long interval of six months she remained within this comparatively small area, drifted

back and forth to the Gulf stream and the Labrador current, and tossed about by the varying winds, a constant menace to transatlantic steamships (three of which sighted her in a single day) and an obstruction to navigation shown on no chart except the pilot chart. During these six months alone she was reported by 30 vessels.

In her cruise of 10 months and 10 days she traversed a distance of more than 5,000 miles, was reported forty-five times, and how many more times vessels passed dangerously near her at night and in thick weather cannot be even estimated.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Adelina Patti arrived at Buenos Aires on the 25th ult.

—The repaving of the old section of Montevideo has been begun.

—Chili has adhered to the sanitary convention between Brazil and the Platine republics.

—It appears that when a tramway accident occurs in Chili, the driver and conductor jump and run for it just as they do here in Brazil.

—The exports of gold from Buenos Aires during the first 18 days of March amounted to \$6,230,200. The local papers, however, do not call any special attention to it.

—A joint-stock company has been at Buenos Aires for the purchase of land to be sold in suitable lots to British immigrants. The first purchase is that of four square leagues on the Sauce Canto.

—The Buenos Aires bankers have been advised that they must confine their operations to stocks and shares and let gold alone. Of course, the curb-stone broker will now have the gold market all to himself.

—The Jockey Club and the owners of several houses in the Calle Florida were fined 175 dollars each for allowing rice, wheat, and other turbidulent missiles, to be thrown from their premises during Carnival. —Southern Cross.

—It has been found that the actual cost of keeping clean the "south basin" of the Riachuelo works, Buenos Aires, will be only \$420 a month, although the government has contracted to pay \$50,000 there and \$3,000 a month for the service.

—The capital for a railway from Villa Rica to Encarnacion, Paraguay, has been raised in London, and the engineers are already on their way up the Paraná to begin work. Bad as has been the reputation of Paraguay, the capital, two millions sterling, was subscribed for three times over. The total length of the projected line is 224 miles and it passes through one of the richest sections of the republic.

—The sanitary *juntas* at Montevideo is playing fast and loose with old customs. The well known Sunday "fair" on Calle 18 de Julio has been prohibited, and the custom of hanging mourning on the street doors has been forbidden after the body has been removed. It is even proposed to forbid the "burning embers" in private houses because the black cloth used might be the means of spreading the germs of disease.

—Mr. Frederick Crocker, formerly United States consul at Montevideo, has presented a protest to the Uruguayan government against the award of a concession to any party except himself for the construction of a port at Montevideo based on a study of the character and velocity of the currents, varying seasons, deposit of sediment, etc. He claims to have spent 20 years in these studies, and to have presented plans for the improvement and preservation of this port in 1864 and 1886.

—The tenders for the construction of a municipal theatre in this city have been sent in. Camillo Bonetto offers to do the work for \$3,043,000, Francisco Astiguela for \$4,000,000, the theatre to accommodate 4000 and become state property after a term of 40 years. The contractors must build the theatre at their own expense, in the space enclosed between Cerrito, Viamonte, Libertad and Tucuman, or between Entre Rios, Potos, Victoria and Rivadavia. The contractors will be allowed to receive the benefits accruing from the theatre for a term not exceeding 40 years. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, March 15.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Chili has prohibited the importation of Chinese.

—A fishing company has been organized at Valparaiso with a capital of \$1,000,000.

—The inauguration of work on the Transandine railway, in Chili, took place on the 5th inst.

—A new telephone line from Valparaiso to Santiago is expected to be ready for use during the current month.

—The new Exchange building at Valparaiso is to cost \$136,300, according to the tender accepted by the government.

—The Chilean government proposes to expend \$200,000 for educational purposes in its different departments.

—The Chilean government has ordered 800 freight cars for the railways belonging to the state. The first are expected out in June.

—The rains have been so heavy in the Cerro de Pasco region, Peru, this year that many mines have been flooded and all work stopped in them.

—It is expected that the construction works of the Antofagasta and Huanacachi (Bolivia) railway will be completed and in running order by the 17th inst.

—The Chilean government has instructed its agents in Europe to give free passages to all the emigrants wishing to go to Chili. When these poor people get there, however, they are unable to get work and are treated by immigration officials very much the same as in other South American countries.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—During February the deaths in Parana numbered 310. They were all natives.

—There were 57 deaths in Campanas in March 31st and April 1st, which is a frightful mortality for so small a city.

—Our São Paulo exchanges announce the death of Mr. Francis King, German consul at Campanas, who has been a resident of that place 37 years.

—An Alagoas journal publishes statistics as to the number of presidents governing the province; 59 presidents since 1824 is not so bad.

—The mortality report from Campanas gives the total number of deaths in January at 252, February 223 and March up to the 29th 390.

—There were 1,834 immigrants arrivals at Santos last month, of which 1,400 were Italians, 233 Portuguese, 118 Germans, 74 Belgians, 6 Spanish and 3 Austrians.

—The São Paulo immigration society has been encountering difficulties in its settlements with the province, owing to some misunderstanding with the president.

—On the 1st inst.—ominous date—the directory of the republican party was organized at Victoria, Pernambuco. It consists of one doctor, two clerks and two merchants. One of the latter is a municipal councillor.

—On the 2nd the minister of empire addressed a note of congratulation to the president of Ceará upon the appearance of rains in the province, and upon a credit for 400,000\$ to meet expenses with the drought-afflicted persons up to March. Both the note and the credit were agreeable to the recipient, without doubt.

—According to a recent census the city of Therzina, capital of Piahy, has a population of 7,411, of which only 11 are foreigners. Of the total, 3,209 are males and 4,202 females. The town contains 541 houses, of which 2 only have more than the ground floor, and 1,037 huts (*choças*).

—During the fiscal year 1886-87 (18 months) the export of domestic products from Ceará to foreign countries was valued at 6,230,683\$786, and to other Brazilian provinces at 1,257,425\$332. In the same period the value of imports was—from abroad \$5,794,021\$433, and from other provinces 917,094\$5094.

—Early in February a regular Kilkenny cat affair happened on the upper Maleira river. Two Indians were badly treated by their masters, Bolivians, and they sought protection with a Brazilian. The Bolivians came to demand satisfaction, and were both killed; but the Brazilian was mortally wounded and died shortly after the disagreement.

—The *Correio*, of Santos, of the 4th inst., complains of the recent practice at the cemetery there of removing the bodies from the coffins at the entrance and carrying them to the grave in winding sheets only. It will surprise English readers to know that coffins for people buried at public expense are used only to convey the bodies through the streets, and are used over and over again.

—The boatmen at Santos are now trying to secure public attention. Their charges have grown so exorbitant that the *Correio* considers it advisable to have a fixed scale of prices drawn up. One of them charged a foreigner 25\$000 a short time ago for carrying two trunks on board a Royal Mail steamer, while another recently tried to compel a lady to pay him 15\$ for hauling her from the Italian str. *Regina*.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 2nd says that an important merchant of Niteroy sent a 200\$ note to the butcher shop to be changed. The butcher's bookkeeper—we translate—changed the note, but told the lender that he would come down on the owner of the note, if this proved to be false. It was a counterfeit, but the important merchant declined to pay back the money received. Strange to say the police do not appear to have taken any notice of the affair.

—The *Jornal* on the 2nd publishes the following, among other interesting news from the northern provinces: "According to a calculation, to be read below, made by Sr. Conselheiro Dr. Rozendo A. P. Guimarães, granted the hypothesis that these rains were uniform in all parts of the city (Bahia), and taking as a measure (*termo*) the proportion to the area of the pluviometer which was used, they produced 532,400,000 litres, or 532,400 metrical tons, or 28,749,000 *arrobas*, or 25,352,381 barrels of water for each square mile. Now, if the inhabitants of Bahia are not satisfied that they have a statistician to be tenderly fostered, we utterly abandon them. The pluviometer marked 100 millimetres, and upon this basis Sr. Conselheiro doctor etc., worked out the rest of the problem just as easily as one would break an egg.

—A private letter published in the *Jornal* on the 28th ulto., prints the condition of the province of Sergipe in the gloomiest of tints. There has been no rain; the planters have not recovered the loss of their slaves, and the Bank of Bahia has thrown so many difficulties in the way of borrowers that only an insignificant part of the 750,000\$ destined by the government for the relief of the province had been banded. The salaries of the employees are over twenty months accumulated, and the shop-keepers refuse to grant credit for even one-third of the sums due the unlucky employees, many of whom had resigned their positions. The public school teachers daily receive the provincial treasury asking as alms the sums due them by the province. To correct matters, a railway should be constructed, upon the capital of which interest has been guaranteed, and agency is demanded for a decision as to the employment of the 200,000\$ destined to immigration and colonization.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A contract was signed in S. Paulo with Sr. Pedro Azambuja on the 2nd inst. for a railway to Vpiranga.

—A ballast train reached the Jaguará station on the Mogiana extension on the 4th inst. The people of that place celebrated the event by giving the railway laborers a dinner.

—The Oeste de Minas railway notifies holders of the 7 per cent. debentures that capital and interest will be paid upon presentation between the 5th and 15th inst. After the latter date interest will cease.

—The São Paulo line has received permission to build a temporary freight shed at the São Paulo station for the relief of its encumbered platforms and the storage of the steadily accumulating merchandise.

—On the 26th ulto. the directory of the Sapucahy railway invited shareholders to subscribe up to the 5th inst. for 30,000 shares, the lately authorized increase of capital, upon which 20\$ per share is payable upon subscription.

—A contract was signed on the 4th inst. between the president of São Paulo and Messrs. Victor Northman and Ferdinand Desmoulin for a new tramway line in the city of São Paulo running from a central point to the suburbs of Bela Vista and Bom Retiro, the latter passing by the Campos Elísyos. The maximum fare is to be 100 reis.

—A lamentable accident occurred near Bocaina, S. Paulo, on the 17th ulto. The adjutant of the chief of the train—*adjutant* assistant guard—was flirting with a lady friend, who was conversing with him from within the carriage. A horse suddenly came along and as the adjutant was not on the lookout his remains were found in the river.

—The tram companies, utterly disgusted with the manner in which they are victimized by "dead heads" of every description, have ordered conductors to refuse tickets that do not meet government regulations. This may mean that the companies have abandoned all hopes for an extension of privileges; for this action should have been taken years ago. Perhaps the servants and friends of government officials will now be obliged to pay their own fares!

—The São Paulo railway administration has been obliged to issue a circular addressed to tributary companies and others, requesting them to use all proper efforts to hold back shipments of coffee to Santos because of the abnormal condition of business in that city. The company then had 312 loaded freight cars at Santos, and the work of unloading was proceeding very slowly. The withdrawal of coffee from the station is also going on slowly, and the company's storehouses are crowded to their fullest capacity.

On inquiry we hear that the dispute between the São Paulo Gas Company, Limited, and the provincial government of São Paulo has not yet been settled, and that the company is being subjected to many annoyances and persecutions, and that the authorities have again commenced to illegally impose duties on the material imported for use in the works. The merits of the case have been fully ventilated in the financial press, and law and equity are clearly on the company's side. We cannot congratulate the Brazilian authorities on the perspicacity of the policy they are following. Such a petty persecution is not the way to induce more English money to flow into their country—and they require it, and will shortly be trying to obtain it—with what success we shall see. —Evening Post, London, Feb. 22.

COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. Knowles & Foster, in their Market Report dated London, March 13th, state that owing to the drought the Rio coffee crop for 1889-90 was now estimated at 1,500,000 bags.

—Mr. J. J. O'Donohue, the coffee king, appeared before the Assembly committee on Trades and Manufactures, Tuesday, (Feb'y 19th) in favor of the McCarran bill to prevent gambling in coffee. Mr. O'Donohue said that he was the richest coffee merchant in the city of New York. He had been in the business for forty-five years. He had broken every corner in coffee started in that time. Since 1882 the price of coffee has almost doubled. He thinks that the gambling in futures has a great deal to do with the increase in price. After Mr. O'Donohue had delivered his argument the committee at once agreed to report the bill. —*Merchants' Review*, February 22nd.

—We print the following figures showing the movement of coffee in the United States for the years 1888 and 1887, which we extract from the *New York Shipping and Commercial List* of February 6th.

Imports	1888 bags	1887 bags
New York.....	3,430,183	2,871,730
Boston.....	17,496	5,965
Philadelphia.....	253	805
Baltimore.....	206,949	200,623
New Orleans.....	264,417	192,313
Galveston.....	11,202	164,262
San Francisco.....	171,604	
Other ports.....		
Total.....	4,102,124	3,435,098
Stock 1st Jan.....	375,432	417,795
Total.....	4,477,556	3,852,893
Exports.....	126,568	122,744
Stock 31st Dec.....	4,350,988	3,730,749
	315,138	369,932
Consumption.....	4,035,850	3,369,817

The consumption, in tons, was 235,108 in 1888, 193,659 in 1887, 247,131 in 1886, 212,077 in 1885 and 229,848 in 1884.

LOCAL NOTES

—A break has occurred in the Western and Brazilian cable near Bahia.

—Gen. Ezeas Galvão, the hero of the *vinho* riot, will hereafter be known as Barão do Rio Apa.

—Torpedo boat No. 5 is to receive a new battery at a cost of 16,500\$. Worn out with active service, perhap!

—The *comp de grace* has been given slavery. A Portuguese abolition society with King Luiz at the head has been formed.

—The police have recently fined two pawn-brokers 500\$ each, and a third 1,000\$ for irregularities found in the book-keeping.

—An image of St. Sebastian, Rio's patron saint, of life size, is shortly expected here from Munich. It will be placed in the cathedral.

—On the 28th ult. a famous quack doctor of Niteroiy died. The police were unable to suppress him, so Providence stepped in.

—Mr. Slater's reduction in the rates for telegrams so surprised the cable, that it promptly struck and declined receiving messages at any such rates.

—There is hardly a day now that the minister of agriculture does not "sue up" the inspector of colonization. When Sr. Rodrigo least expects it the man will resign.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of empire authorized the inspector general of hygiene to appoint a commission of doctors to fiscalize the sanitary condition of schools here, both public and private.

—A jockey, lad and two thoroughbred horses were received by the *Cotopaxi*. All of these importations are destined to assist in the future development of Brazil's most highly appreciated industry.

—It is certainly growing serious. A telegram published here on the 2nd inst. that two Italian immigrants were to be sent back from Porto Alegre to their own country. They wished to go to Montevideo.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture authorized the inspector of subsidized navigation companies to come to some arrangement with these with a view to reduction of freight on cereals at least 50 per cent.

—We are informed that there has been lost one death at the Recolimento de Santa Theresa—the orphan girls asylum at Botafogo—during the past hot season. As the institution has about 180 girls of all ages, the record certainly reflects the highest credit on the administration of the good French lady who has charge of the place.

—An enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Fromy has composed and dedicated a waltz to the nineteenth century Moses.

—We are overwhelmed with sadness. It is positively stated that the Ferrari opera company will not come here, and we were counting upon its opposition to the syndicate to allow us to get into the *torreiras* for 500 rs!

—On the 31st inst. the minister of war delivered to the director of the department of public archives an album presented by Paraguayan women to Lapes in 1867. Why it should not be sent to the Museum, we do not quite understand. The historical value is nil, and it is a curiosity.

—According to the *Journal* the deaths in Rio were 2,503 during the month of March. Of these "access perniciosa" caused 354 deaths, yellow fever 342, other fevers 327, consumption 168, etc. This gives an average of 80% a day for the month, which represents an annual average of nearly 82 per thousand.

—On the 26th ult. the minister of agriculture granted Sr. Glazion, the administrator of the public gardens, six months leave of absence to visit France, during which period his salary continues. Sr. Glazion is to collect cuttings and seed of all and every plant that can be acclimatized in Brazil for every and all purposes.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture advised the director of the D. Pedro II railway that he was authorized to reduce the tariff on cereals. As to foreign cereals, says the minister, although these pay higher rates for the protection of the smaller native farmers, the freight will be reduced to the same basis as that on native produce and for the same time. Rates, of course, will be advanced whenever the famine is over.

—On the 31st inst., about 2 p. m., a violent fire broke out in a fireworks shop in the Rua de Theophilo Ottom and threatened to pretty well clean out the neighborhood. The fire department, however, succeeded in controlling the conflagration after two houses were entirely destroyed and several others more or less injured. It seems incredible that the authorities should permit these dangerous establishments in the very centre of the city, and more so that insurance companies are to be found to insure houses in their immediate vicinity.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* appears to have been fairly caught on the 2nd. The *Gazeta de Noticias* published that morning a very sensational telegram in regard to the epidemic, which was dated "Campus, April 1st." The afternoon paper borrowed the news, according to its custom, changed the phraseology a little and dated it "Campus, April 2nd." On the following morning, the *Gazeta de Noticias* made the announcement that a mistake had been made, and that the telegram was from "Campinas," not from "Campus." We trust the *Gazeta da Tarde* will find a good excuse for giving such startling news from a place where there is no epidemic whatever.

—On the 2nd inst. there was celebrated with all solemnity at the Venerable Third Order of St. Francis de Paula the feast of the patriarch of its invocation. At 11 a. m. there was a mass, pontifical, the celebrator being the most reverend pre-commissary of the order, Monsenhor João Pires de Amorim, abiding in the sacred tridens, the Most Rev. L. Raymundo da Silva Brito. At 5 o'clock p. m. there were distributed among the poor widowed sisters, legacies of saintly testamentary provisions from deceased brothers. At the end of this ceremony the administrative table assisted at the *Almoedo*, which was prayed in suffrage of the souls of brother benefactors. At 7 o'clock there was read the *nomina* of elected brothers, following which was the *Te Deum*, the most reverend monk, Brother João de S. José Paiva occupying himself with the sacred discourse. The above is not invented, it is a translation from a Rio de Janeiro journal in the year of grace, 1889.

—Under the head of *Quirantines in Europe and the Paris exposition*, the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 28th ult. says: "For the overplus of travellers and for such as are not so particular in regard to quickness of passages, and who may even dispense with certain refinements of luxury—which after all are paid for—there are other lines of packets, among which we will recommend the French (steamers) of the *Compagnie Rhane* which go to Havre, and the German (steamers) of Hamburg and Bremen that run to Lishan." If this advertisement does not help passenger traffic on the respective lines then advertising is of no good. You must not expect refinements of luxury, only solid food on the Bremen line. There are very few Americans who have not had some experience on the Nord-deutscher Lloyd boats, and the closeness with which the *Gazeta* puts the Bordenn steamers as superior to the Bremen steamers would find them with surprise. The officers of the Nord-deutscher Loyds may not speak French as well as the officers of the Messageries, but we are certainly inclined to believe that they are quite as good sailors.

—We understand that the departure of the *Financia* has been postponed until the 10th.

—The *Journal* thinks the municipal chamber should refuse permission to races during this month. The doctors do not agree with the chief journal of Rio; the more races, the more patients.

—A lad 14 years old won a swimming match on the 7th. He made the distance from the Armazão, Niteroiy, to the Pharoix landing here in 3 hours and 10 minutes, beating his competitor by eight minutes.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. A. E. Hawson, on another page, who professes to benefit those afflicted with defective hearing. Mr. Hawson has opened an office in this city where he may be consulted.

—We sincerely regret that our space does not permit the translation into English of that dispatch with which the minister of empire tells an architect to go ahead and freshen up the Imperial Chapel. It is simply monumental.

—According to a telegram dated in Rome on the 28th ult. a disease struck Florence that killed people in a few hours. It will be interesting to know if this is "access perniciosa," and if the Italian doctors have discovered its microbe.

—At the meeting of the members of the Associação Commercial, held on the 2nd, the directors were authorized to enter into treaty with the government as to the loan to be raised by the association for the completion of the new building.

—Senator Paula Pessoa, of Ceará, died on the 31st ult. He has not appeared at the Senate for some years, and his principal work, according to a local colleague, was the compilation in 1888 of a criminal code based on the laws of 1841 and 1842.

—By a decree dated on the 30th ult. Barão de Guimarães, director of the section of commerce of the department of agriculture, was retired and Sr. Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis was appointed to the vacancy. It is decidedly an improvement.

—After all the talk and stir over asylums and lodging-houses for paupers and poor people, it is a burning disgrace that hedging on the public streets should be permitted to go on just the same as before. There is apparently no relief whatever from all the money subscribed, and the streets still exhibit just as many deformities and sores as ever. On Saturday last a black woman afflicted with leprosy, indescribably repugnant to the sight, was stretched out on the sidewalk at the corner of 1^a de Março and Allanaega—one of the busiest and most crowded places of the city. Nothing but the grossest insensibility would permit so disgusting an exhibition.

—On the evening of the 6th fire was discovered in the photometer room at the gas works in the Mangue, and the greatest alarm ensued. The promptness of the fire department prevented what might have been a horrible disaster had the fire reached the gasometer, but it was confined to the main building which was seriously damaged. The police are investigating the affair. Certainly the gas consumers of Rio have reason to deplore their precipitancy in driving away the old company. General complaints as to the quality of the gas, and now the greatest danger of a number of citizens being destroyed by an explosion, form a combination that can hardly be balanced by the saving of a few *centos de reis* per annum.

—Among the departures by the American steamer *Financa*, which leaves for New York on the 10th inst., is Miss Phoebe Thomas, of the Collegio Americano in São Paulo. Miss Thomas has been connected with this school for some ten or twelve years, and it is to her energy and tact that the kindergarten branch of that institution was organized and made successful. To her belongs the credit of establishing the first kindergarten in Brazil, and the still further credit of conducting the best school of that class in the whole empire. She is now returning home with impaired health and may not return, but there are many appreciative and grateful friends in São Paulo who will not forget her herself work there and who will wish for her the fullest measure of restored health and good fortune in the future.

—A very high handed piece of business has occurred here. The agency of the Messageries Maritimes company had booked a number of passengers for the *Portugal*, expected to sail from this port for Europe on the 10th inst. The alarmed population of the River Plate cities appear however to have made a point that no passengers were to be received in Rio, or their patronage would be withdrawn, and the company's agents accepted the imposition. The result was that a crowd appeared at the agency here on the 5th and appeared inclined to make things lively. Exactly what the president of the Associação Commercial had to do with the question is not clear, but he appeared as a sort of advocate of the deluded passengers. There seems no reason to make an intentional question of one merely private; let the passengers sue the company for damages caused by the delay.

—It may be a joke; but a S. Paulo journal recently stated that the government had granted a decoration to a man who died in Paraná last January. Making a dead man a *condecorado* is something like the Chinese custom of ennobling one's ancestors.

—One of the energetic Petropolis men was unable to await the steamer's going alongside at Maná on the 28th ult. He jumped for the wharf, and then swam ashore. A frequent repetition of this incident would make the journey to Petropolis really enjoyable.

—Dr. Goldi has been appointed a committee of one to sit on the vine cuttings sent here from Washington by the Brazilian legation. After incubation the cuttings will probably be planted. We have to exclude vine disease even if the life of an expert or so is sacrificed.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 2nd inst. says that Sr. Joaquim Nahuco has refused the title of Viscount which had been offered him. Other journals say that Sr. Nahuco's seat in the Chamber of Deputies is not entirely secure; and still others say that the abolition leader is to be married.

—An Austrian doctor has discovered, according to a local journal here, that the stings of bees are a sure cure for rheumatism. He has had cases of the disease treated by hundreds of bees and the result was satisfactory. We regret to say that we have been unable to learn what the patient thinks of it.

—Visconde de S. Francisco and Dr. Lopo Diniz Coelho having retired from the opera "Trust," Sr. Jorge Luiz Teixeira Leite and Joseph A. Oliver have joined Mr. Benjamin in his efforts to prevent the shipwreck of the scheme, and the complete overthrow of the moral character of this community.

—Visconde de Tocantins, who was for many years president of the Associação Commercial and vice-president of the Bank of Brazil, has been made a Count. He has resigned his positions as a member of the *Fundo* of the Caixa da Amortização and of the directory of the government savings bank.

—The bishops are to have a little "polking" around. The bishop of Rio is to be an arch bishop and proceed to Bahia; the Pernambuco bishop takes charge of the Rio diocese, and the vicar general of the Rio diocese will go to Rio Grande do Sul as a bishop. It is also said that Brazil is to have a cardinal. What is to be done with that man who after years of secular life returned to his monastery?

—On the 29th ult. the police became suspicious of a black man who seemed to have more money than was natural, and arrested him for investigations. The prisoner declared the money was the proceeds of coffee he had stolen from his master. One of our young medical sanitary inspectors thereupon mesmerized, or hypnotized, the black, but could extract no other confession from him. Can this be legal?

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Internacional has called for 30\$ per share on the partly paid series payable on the 11th—15th inst.

—The Banco Commercial has invited such holders of fully paid shares as desire to convert these into shares "to bearer" to present their original documents at the bank.

—Our late French exchanges are full of flattering descriptions of the province of Bahia, and their advertising columns contain announcements of the new provincial loan, amounting to 20,000,000 francs.

—On the 3rd it was announced that the "Espírito Santo e Caravelas" navigation and railway company had raised a sterling loan, through Messrs. Knowles & Foster of London, for £200,000. Price 82 per cent. interest 5 and sinking fund 1 per cent.

—There are £2,500,000 in sovereigns at the Mint to be coined into 10\$ and 20\$ pieces; as the government receives at 8\$90 there is a great loss on this coinage. It was forbidden the *usua de remita* at the custom house in publish the importation of values (*sic*). —*Notitias*, Apr. 1st. We do not know what all this means, but perhaps it is correct. If the government is receiving sovereigns at 8\$90, the law has been violated.

—On the 31st ult. the balance of advances to planters by the Bank of Brazil was 5,406,442\$565 divided among the following provinces:

S. Paulo.....	2,182,384\$300
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,881,962 245
Minas Geraes.....	1,319,239 430
Esphito-Santo.....	22,856 590
	5,406,442\$565

showing an increase for March of 254,133\$042.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 4th a French company had placed a tender for the Rio Grande do Sul improvements with the Brazilian legation in Paris.

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house were as follows:

Imports	587,299,828
Exports	424,964,127
Port dues	4,680,385
Internal revenue	24,447,266
Municipal taxes	8,588,032
Postoffice receipts	3,173,530
Diverse taxes	2,737,635
Total	1,055,890,258

—According to the books of the custom house the receipts of specie here for the first quarter of 1889 were as follows:

	Gold	silver
London	£ 708,845	Rs. 13,500,000
Buenos Aires	205,000	141,172 000
Montevideo	244,350	
do	Rs. 1,010,264	10,867 200
do	\$ 47,121	
do	260,000	
Hamburg	Mks 4,000	
Lisbon	£ 50,000	
London, bars		81,600 380

The official value of which amounts to 12,707,893\$130.

—The March receipts at the Rio custom house and those of internal revenue were as follows:

Importation	3,849,162,506
Port dues	18,518 624
Exportation	484,857 916
Sundries	106,473 448
Stamps	3,090 400
Deposits	4,552,102,894
Restitutions	27,365 299
Internal revenue receipts	31,295 677
Total	584,312 611

In comparison with preceding years the first quarter of 1889 makes a brave show:

	1889	1888	1887
Importation	19,336,995\$	9,718,266\$	9,895,215\$
Exportation	9,097,730	1,359,098	1,449,449
Totals	15,135,335	11,077,364	11,344,664
Internal revenue	2,009,666	1,027,831	1,306,174

The total receipts in March, however, show a decrease on those of February of about 700,000\$, and these were nearly 80,000\$ less than the January receipts. March receipts from import duties are 500,000\$ less than those in January. It is rather early to form any estimate on the revenue this month, but there seems no reason to doubt that import duties must show a further decrease.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold	27 d
do do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 84 per \$1 stg.	44 45 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	\$837
do of \$1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890

Bank rate of exchange on London 10-day	27 1/2 d
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (in paper) 1000 rs. gold	
do do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 84 per \$1 stg.	55 50 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.84 per \$1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)	\$801
Value of \$1 sterling	\$8449

EXCHANGE.

April 1.—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 342—343 on Paris and 424—425 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18300 on New York at sight. Business was reported at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2 for bank sterling direct, and at 28 from second hands. Commercial sterling 28, 28 1/2 and 28 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 87 1/2, sellers at 87 3/4.

April 2.—No change in rates at the banks. The market was considered flatter and the highest quotation for bank sterling was 27 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2—28 half-and-half, 28 and 28 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 87 1/2, sellers at 87 3/4.

April 3.—Official rates were the same. In bank sterling business was reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 direct and at 27 1/2 to 28 from second hands. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2 to 28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the 87 1/2 to 87 3/4 on the street, closing with buyers at 87 1/2, sellers at 87 3/4.

April 4.—The market remains unchanged and quiet. Some little business was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 1/2 direct and at 27 1/2 to 28 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 28, 28 1/2 and 28 3/4. Sovereigns sold at the 87 1/2 to 87 3/4 on the street at 87 1/2, closing with buyers at 87 1/2, sellers at 87 3/4.

April 5.—The market was unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 28, half-and-half, 28, 28 1/2 and 28 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 87 1/2, and closed with buyers at 87 1/2, sellers at 87 3/4.

April 6.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz: 27 1/2 on London, 342—343 on Paris and 424—425 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18300 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 28 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 87 1/2, sellers at 87 3/4.

April 8.—The market is steady at unchanged official rates and bills may be had at 27 1/2. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2—28, and the latter rate is considered to be the market quotation, if business were offering, which it appears is not the case.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£ 1,250,000
do paid up	625,000
Reserve Fund	325,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1889.

Assets.	
Capital, un-called	5,535,518\$60
Bills discounted	333,354 070
Bills receivable	1,096,331 650
Head office and branches	5,792,766 500
Loans, current accounts, etc.	2,027,118 750
Securities for accounts current, etc.	4,093,795 010
Cash	1,907,618 530
Total	22,219,557\$130

Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1889.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

F. A. Rosa, Manager

A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

RANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1889.

Assets.	
Capital, un-called	6,000,000\$000
Bills discounted	1,675,201 000
Current accounts	8,097,347 130
Public funds	2,009,814 400
do deposited abroad	1,041,009 600
Shares and debentures	2,045,918 010
Sundry branches	1,041,286 770
Sundry agencies	1,041,286 770
Values deposited	1,041,286 770
Directors' guarantee	1,041,286 770
Sundry accounts	1,041,286 770
Bills receivable	1,041,286 770
Bank of Brazil	1,041,286 770
Cash	1,041,286 770
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April 4.		
72	Five per cent. apolices.....	957 000
46	do	958 000
800\$	do	95½ 00
11,580	Sovereigns.....	8 750

April 5.

72 Five per cent. apolices

46 do

11,580 do

3 Banco Commercial

83 do

22 do

40 Banco Internacional

120 do

1,600 do

1,000 do

1,000 do

1,000 do

30 Banco Mercantil dos Varigobas

50 Banco Rural

150 Macahé and Campos R.R.

300 do

100 Sorocabana R.R. 1st h.

150 do

90 do

April 6.

72 Five per cent. apolices

46 do

11,580 do

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22 do

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150 do

90 do

April 7.

72 Five per cent. apolices

46 do

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83 do

22 do

40 Banco Internacional

April 6th, 1889.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
38,476,100\$	Jan.—July	5	Apólices.....	200,000,000\$	957\$00	956\$00— 958\$00
119,600	do	5	do	1,000\$		
19,838,300	Apr.—Oct.	5	Gold Loan 7863.....	1,000	1,110 000	1,110 000
35,874,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1879.....	1,000	1,008 000	1,008 000
1,005,000	—	4	City of Rio de Janeiro			1,005 000

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—
—	—	—	Amazonas	—	—	—
8,011,300	Jan.—July	6-7	Bahia	—	81 7/16	—
—	—	—	Ceará	—	—	—
206,300	—	7	Espirito Santo	—	—	—
30,800	—	—	Goyaz	—	—	—
1,023,800	Jan.—July	5-6	Maranhão	—	—	—
199,000	—	—	Mato Grosso	—	—	—
5,876,000	Jan.—July	6	Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 1/16	—
1,994,200	—	6-8	Pará	—	—	—
173,850	Jan.—July	9	Parahyba	—	—	—
173,600	—	8	Paraná	—	—	—
7,581,900	Jan.—July	5-7	Perambuco	—	101 7/16	—
154,000	—	6	Piauí	—	—	—
8,381,500	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro	200\$—500\$	98 0/16	—
27,800	—	8	Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—
3,266,822	Jan.—July	0	S. Paulo	1,000\$	98 7/16	—
132,000	—	7	Santa Catharina	—	—	—
1,153,000	—	6	S. Paulo	—	—	—
500,000	Jan.—July	7	City of S. Paulo	100\$	93 1/16	—
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe	—	—	—

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Chung gashoung
745,400\$	June - Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	98%	
1,000,000	Jan. - July	5	Credito Real de Brazil	100\$	75%	81,000 83,000
7,157,500	do	5	do gold	£ 11 3 s	81 5/8%	do "do " "
5,250,000	Apr - Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$	84 5/8%	do "do " "
6,930,100	May - Nov.	6	Predial	100	68 1/2%	do "do " "

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	78 5/8	.....—1903000
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carrara.....	200	186	186 3/4—
1,024,600	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Fiat.....	200	170	.....
5,579,800	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	188	.....
243,800	do	6 1/2	do	200	510	178 000—
230,000	Jan.—July	7	Maracá.....	100	90 1/4	.....
4,400,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	.....
270,000	do	6 1/2	São das Flores.....	200	93 1/4	.....
1,600,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Pardo.....	200	100	195 000—
1,137,100	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	150	440	.....
659,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocabana.....	200	80 1/2	79 1/4 %—80 1/4 %
181,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	do	150	455	.....
650,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	União Valenciana.....	200	.....	.....
TRAMWAYS.						
430,886	Jan.—July	6	Carris Urbanos.....	500	490	.....
811,300	do	6	do	100	105 1/2	.....
250,250	Feb.—Aug.	6	Niteroihy gold.....	150	.....	.....
307,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	91 1/4	.....
100,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amorim.....	200	105	.....

1,277,300	May—Nov.	8 1/2	Ferry	200	105 1/2	—
225,000	Jan.—July	7 1/2	Paulista	100	200	—
			CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES			
550,000	Feb.—Aug.	7 1/2	Brachy	100	85 1/2	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Purga	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Quissamã	200	192	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	180	—
			MILLS.			
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Beribery	200	—	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom Fim	200	—	—
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Brasil Industrial	200	190	—
765,200	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Caricao	200	201	—
588,000	do	7	Coauega Industrial	200	—	—
530,000	do	7	Pão Grande	200	205	—
2,000,000	do	8	Petropolisana	200	200	193 000
380,000	do	7	Rink	200	92 1/2	—
£30,400	June—Dec.	7	1040	£20	195	—
550,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara	100	100	—
			MINES.			
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 1/2	—
			MISCELLANEOUS.			
219,800	Apr.—Oct.	8	Candelaria [church]	200	210	—
£200,000	do	7 1/2	Cantareira e Esqotes, gold	£50	480	—
100,000	—	—	Elevador e Fab. de Uchumbo	100	92 1/2	—
300,000	Jan.—July	7	Doctos D Pedro II	200	195	—
£150,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon	£20	195	—
2,500,000	May—Nov.	6	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth	200	200	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Monte de Villa Nova	200	70 1/2	—
431,700	Apr.—Oct.	8	União Telephonica	200	—	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000	200,000	15,738	Allianz	28000-Jan. 89	250	190000	--- 21 3/4
3,000,000	750,000	294,707	Argos Fluminense	17 000-Jan. 89	250	455 000	---
2,000,000	200,000	15,864	Atalaya	1 000-Jan. 89	10	10 000	95 000---
2,000,000	200,000	7050	Bonanza	2 000-Jan. 89	20	10 000	---
2,000,000	200,000	6000	Conifera	1 000-Jan. 89	20	20 000	---
8,000,000	500,000	285,000	Fidelidade	21 000-Jan. 89	125	170 000	34 000-37 000
2,500,000	200,000	194,508	Garantia	9 000-Jan. 89	750	143 000	---148 000
2,000,000	200,000	86,614	General	4 000-Jan. 89	20	48 000	---45 000
2,000,000	200,000	---	Indemizadora	1 000-Jan. 89	10	20 000	---
8,000,000	400,000	348,000	Integridade	10 000-Jan. 89	100	155 000	---
1,000,000	100,000	18,489	Leahdale	1 000-Jan. 89	20	40 000	---10 500
2,000,000	200,000	19,608	Nova Permanente	1 000-Jan. 89	20	40 000	---26 000
5,000,000	175,000	196,000	Providente	2 000-Jan. 89	50	43 500	---40 000
9,000,000	200,000	9,647	Providence	2 000-Jan. 89	20	10 000	---10 000
1,000,000	100,000	10,131	União Com. de Varejistas	3 000-Jan. 89	20	70 000	---
2,000,000	100,000	---	Vigilancia	1 000-Jan. 89	10	10 000	---10 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Chasing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
5,000,000,000	50,000,000	30,477,5	Auxiliar	4-20-00-Jan.	80	2003-00	—
4,000,000,000	1,115,000	—	Brasiliense	—	—	—	—
33,000,000,000	3,000,000	7,615,645	Brasil	8 000-0-Jan.	80	252 10-0	253 000-254 000
2,000,000,000	200,000	1,335	Caixa Crediticia	2 000-0-Jan.	60	238 000	— — 60 000
5,000,000,000	1,088,000	4,337,075	Companhia Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 000-0-Jan.	200	213 000	218 000-240 000
10,000,000,000	1,180,000	1,135,000	Commercio	2 000-0-Jan.	80	248 10-0	— 31 000
20,000,000,000	1,888,780	127,719	Credito Real do Brasil	4 000-0-Jan.	80	170 160 000	— 31 000
2,000,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Delcredere	5 100-0-Jan.	160	110 100 000	—
1,000,000,000	5,000,000	2,140,000	English, Limited	62-Dec.	80	111 110 000	240 000- —
6,000,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Industrial e Mercantil	6 000-0-Jan.	80	2 10 166 000-170 000	—
20,000,000,000	35,472,783	355,000	Internacional	2 200-0-Jan.	80	270 100 000	105 000-166 000
1,125,000,000	662,500	635,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	8-10-Oct.	88	41	—
2,000,000,000	307,100	—	International, Societate	—	—	—	—
1,000,000,000	1,000,000	3,240	Popular	2 100-0-Jan.	80	59 000	— — 60 000
4,000,000,000	2,000,000	158,690	Preal	6 000-0-Jan.	80	110 010-112 000	—
10,000,000,000	10,000,000	2,050,250	Rural e Hypothecario	10 000-0-Jan.	80	280 000	—
1,000,000,000	1,194,000	75,125	Uniao de Creditos	2 300-0-Apr.	60	85 000	238 000- —
PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000,000	1,000,000	9,987	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 000-0-Jan.	80	100	—
5,000,000,000	2,000,000	106,838	Credito Real do	3 000-0-Jan.	80	75 60 000	—
1,000,000,000	835,710	15,000	do 2 series do	6 000-0-Jan.	80	111 10 000	— — 10 000
1,000,000,000	1,000,000	500,100	Lavoura	10 000-0-Jan.	80	210 000	— — 20 000
3,000,000,000	333,350	2,258	Popular, S. Paulo	1 500-0-Jan.	80	31 010	—
1,000,000,000	800,440	6,470	Tentador, Minas	6 200-0-Jan.	80	183 500	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Number of shares	Last date	Closing quotation
12,000,000\$	1,313,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas	—	200\$	—	—
800,000\$	800,000\$	18,200\$	Banco de Atlixima	—	7191	—	—
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	14,462	Campana and Canagada	4\$000—Feb. 80	2100	1200\$000	—
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	17,530	Equino Santa e Gravello	5 000—Jan. 80	2100	—	—
1,500,000\$	1,500,000\$	—	Faz de Ferra and Ferra	1 000—Jan. 80	2100	125 000	—
50,000,000\$	13,600,000\$	412,437	Leopoldina	135 60—Jan. 80	6720 100	160 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	—	143 000	120\$ 000
12,000,000\$	19,100,000\$	120,943	do x subs.	25 00—Jan. 80	—	22 000	21 500—22 500\$
200,000\$	—	—	Macedo and Campana	5 000—Jan. 80	2100	85 000	37 000—38 000\$
4,970 100\$	3,100 200\$	51,883	Manch	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Aug. 80	2100	90 000	—
10,000,000\$	1,477,000\$	474	do x subs.	2 000—Jan. 80	2100	188 000	—
10,000,000\$	1,065,000\$	—	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7 000—May 81	2100	210 000	—
—	—	—	S. Paulo do Rio Preto	7 000—Jan. 80	2100	—	—
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	—	187 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	—	25 000	—
10,000,000\$	1,600,000\$	—	Sapucaia	—	2100	250 000	—
38,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Sociedade	6 000—Mar. 80	2100	300 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	—	160 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.	1 000—Mar. 80	10	70 000	—
1,600,000\$	1,084,173	49,481	União Valeciana	6 1/2 000—Feb. 80	900	80 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Chasing quantities
5,400,000\$	5,410,000\$	117,662\$	Corris Urbanos	6500—Jan. 89	210\$	2538000	250\$1000—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Jordan Italiana	3 000—Apr. 89	—	133 000	134 000—135000
200,000	200,000	—	Lamorgines, and tunnel	—	—	—	—
910,000	500,000	—	Netherby	5 000—Jan. 89	210\$	248 000	— 250 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	84,186	Pennsylvania	4 000—Jan. 89	—	100 000	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	55,000	Puerto Alegre	4 000—Mar. 89	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	39,869	St. Christopher	5 000—Jan. 89	210\$	265 000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	24,097	Villa Vial	4 000—Jan. 89	210	210 000	— 212 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
£625,000	£625,000	£6,777	Amaron Steam Navigation	65 p—Jan. 29	100	85,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	641,435	Brazileira de Navegação	1,150—Jan. 29	200	310,000	308 5/8—312 5/8
1,000,000	1,000,000	25,954	Sociedade de Navegação	100—Jan. 31	200	260,000	— 256 1/2
81,000	81,000	—	Foulen	4 p—July 31	100	40,000	
97,340	97,340	—	N. da Lda Borna e Campos	12 5/8—Feb. 8	200	100,000	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	121,550.8	Albino Co.	1987-1993-Jan. 30	2000	—	—
550,000	—	—	Berbery	—	—	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Don Pom	—	200	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	26,377	Hill Industrial	5 000-Jan. 30	2001	1705000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	71,794	Campana	12 000-Jan. 30	2001	235 000	2105000-
600,000	600,000	—	Luandina Industrial	12 000-Jan. 30	2001	—	—
400,000	400,000	3,418	Pia Grande	12 000-Jan. 30	2001	160 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	91.57	Petropoliana	8 000-Feb. 30	2001	700 000	—
600,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	67,499	Rink	14 000-July 31	2001	220 000	—
300,000	300,000	779	S. Christovam	9 000-Jan. 30	2001	—	—
530,000	550,000	—	S. João	—	—	200 000	—
700,000	700,000	2,418	S. Lameira	7 300-Jan. 30	2001	270 000	—
600,000	600,000	34,287	S. Pedro de Alcântara	—	2001	220 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonvot value	Last paid	Closing quotation
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Associação Commercial	8 7/8 Jan. 81	500	150,000	—
785,000	785,000	45,750	Carrageons Fluminense	102,000 Jan. 81	30	193,000	—
1,530,000	300,000	—	Commercio e Lavoura	3 000 Jan. 81	41	40,000	—
100,000	250,000	—	Gordolito	—	—	—	—
100,000	4,000,000	—	Docas D. Pedro II	3 000 Jan. 81	25	100,000	—
300,000	200,000	—	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	—	200	—	—
150,000	30,000	—	Fabrica de Biscoitos	—	40	—	—
271,500	325,000	—	Gleba Market	1 500 Feb. 81	39	31,000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Ind. Lã e Vinção de Macaré	—	100	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos	4 000 Feb. 81	200	—	—
220,000	200,000	221,000	Industrial de Plumb (Kirkus)	9 000 Jan. 81	50	—	—
2,600,000	2,000,000	—	Lavoura, Ind. & Cultu	—	—	—	—
4,000,000	500,000	—	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth	—	200	—	—
100,000	35,000	—	Nova Industria	—	200	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Oleos Villa Nova	5 000 Feb. 81	110	59,000	—
7,900,000	7,900,000	139,000	Pastori Agric. & Industrial	3 000 Aug. 80	65	—	—
1,000,000	300,000	—	Pastori Mineiro	—	60	—	—
530,000	470,000	—	Phospho de Cal	—	—	100,000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Refinadores e Sapeiros	—	200	200,000	—
1,200,000	1,000,000	32,400	Serviço Maritimo	4 000 Jan. 81	200	200,000	—
2,000,000	1,949,600	6,701	União Telephonica	5 000 May. 80	20	740,000	15 5/8

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